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corrected on p. 206 without noticing the error); the *Tanzimat* gave more than merely military reform (p. 275); Crete was not the last acquisition of the Ottoman Empire in Europe (p. 331). Smaller errors are the use of "Bajazet I." and "Bayazid II.," "Thorgond" for Tor-goud, "Oglon" for Oghlou, "Bushan Eddin" for Burhan ed-Din. In general the transliteration of Oriental names is unsystematic.

The few blemishes detract little from the great positive value of the book, which like much of the work of Englishmen succeeds remarkably well in preserving the true historical spirit in a time of warlike passions. Mr. Marriott does not believe that England "put her money on the wrong horse" in 1854, nor that her part in the Treaty of Berlin was wholly a mistaken rôle. He is able to understand if not to sympathize with the Austrian desire to hold Trieste and reach Salonika. He appears to see no fault in the Italian seizure of Tripoli. He realizes, however, not only the Greek and Serbian claims on Macedonia but also those of Bulgaria and perceives (p. 399) how Bulgaria lost the game in 1912 by the necessity of throwing her forces toward Constantinople, while Greece and Serbia were taking possession of Macedonia. As regards the Great War, he sees as its "dominating motive . . . the realization of the dream of a great Central European Empire stretching from the German Ocean to the Bosphorus" and beyond.

Looking to the future, Mr. Marriott considers it essential to enduring peace that the Eastern Question be solved satisfactorily. The Balkan peoples must be freed from German influence, and then must live side by side "on terms, if not of precise mathematical equality, at least of mutual forbearance and goodwill". As to how the second proposal may be effected, he goes a step beyond M. Driault, to federation after the Swiss model, with "constitutional readjustment, neutralization under an international guarantee, and a confederate citizen army". An international guarantee of neutralization is not enough; the cantons of Switzerland had not before federation cut each other's hearts out as have the Balkan peoples; for a long time to come there is need among the latter, after the establishment of just boundaries, of a compulsory peace maintained by a world authority. If the setting up of such a power seems remote, it is nevertheless far more conceivable than a self-sufficient Balkan federation.

A. H. LYBYER.

Science and Learning in France, with a Survey of Opportunities for American Students in French Universities. An Appreciation by American Scholars. (The Society for American Fellowships in French Universities. 1917. Pp. xxxviii, 454. \$1.50.)

THERE is no greater tribute to heroic France than this splendid volume prepared by some ninety-seven devoted admirers, and sponsored by nine hundred and eighty-six sympathetic American scholars and scien-

tists who were aroused to offer this unique token of their regard by contemplation of the moral and spiritual heights to which France has risen in the present war. This book is at the same time a tribute and a compendium of information. For each field of knowledge there is a chapter regarding French scholarship for the past century, the achievements of its leaders, and the lines of progress they have followed. The scholars of to-day, their contributions, and the courses which they offer in the several French universities are briefly but judiciously described. Special schools, laboratories, libraries, and archives, in fact nearly all the French facilities for research are explained. An introduction by President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot discusses those qualities of the French mind which have interested and attracted foreign scholars since the Middle Ages. Some eighty pages of appendixes explain to the prospective student the organization of the French universities, the preparation required, the mystery of the various degrees, the fees, and all customs as to residence and attendance. All this is done with sympathy as well as full understanding. In the words of the excellent editor, Dean John H. Wigmore, "the authors believe that they are not only pointing the youth of our country to splendid sources of knowledge and wisdom, but are also serving to strengthen and confirm that comradeship of scholars which symbolizes the enduring friendship of the two nations".

No thinking person, however prejudiced, could read this record of scholarly and scientific accomplishment without realizing the sober intellectual power, the strong moral fibre of the French people, and no one who had grasped that fact before the war could have talked glibly, as many did, of France regenerated by the ordeal of battle. Nor can the French people be separated spiritually from their leaders in science and scholarship, as if the latter were a class apart. It is not without significance that Pasteur was declared by popular vote to be the greatest of Frenchmen, and that the statues of Leverrier, of Arago, and of other scientists were erected by national subscription. The soul of her intellectuals is the soul of France. During my sojourn in the French provinces during the year before the war, I wrote repeatedly to friends that the French were the most earnest, serious people I had ever lived among. Whence had sprung the idea of a frivolous people, given to levity, idle wit, and persiflage? Partly it was due, perhaps, to the character of mere passing epochs in French history, partly to travellers' impressions of Parisian boulevards, and, in part, to impressions drawn from badly selected literature which pictured the worst and not the best or even the characteristic in French life. But whatever the prejudice in the past, the world sees now, when France stands at the highest level of her moral attainment, how baseless was the charge of decadence. In the eloquent words of George Ellery Hale in this book, "The ignorant depreciation based on an imperfect knowledge of the French people and an inability to perceive their deeper qualities . . . all this, occasionally

heard in the past, has been forever silenced by the War, revealing a devotion to the state, a quiet but unyielding persistence in the defence of national ideals, which no opponent can overcome”.

Nor is France an intellectual desert with one great academic oasis in Paris. There is a natural assumption by the uninitiated that the best of the French scholars and scientists are gathered in Paris, but one is deeply impressed, as one passes through a series of French provincial universities, with the number of men, having achieved international repute, who are found within their less renowned walls. On my return from giving the Harvard Foundation lectures in the French provincial universities, in 1914, I asked Professor Legouis in Paris why certain very famous men whom I had found in the provinces had not been called to the Sorbonne. He replied, “Great as the Sorbonne is, it cannot embrace all the talent of France”. There was no boast in this but the simple truth. And it is for this reason that the student coming to France for the first time and going very properly to the provincial university to become familiar with the language and the people need have no fear that he will not meet professors worthy of his talents. Nor does the ambitious student need to fear lest France, impoverished by the war, will be unable to provide her scholars and scientists with the most modern implements of their learned vocations. Not from the equipment but from the spirit and genius of the men will come the inspiration which is to reward the young seekers after knowledge. In the year before the war the crushing financial burden of preparation against the menace of militaristic Germany seemed to force the government to starve the laboratories and libraries of the provincial universities. As compared with American laboratories, richly dight, those of the provincial universities looked poor and bare indeed, but in these stinted workshops scientific men were doing and scientific men had done things whose fame went round the world. There, in truth, the mind was not to be changed by place or time, but, through the sheer genius of the French investigator, rich discoveries issued from the shabby workroom. There is no shore of the French intellectual sea which has not been touched by the argonauts of this splendid volume, but in a review meant for the historical gild the explorations in the regions of history and political science require special attention. Here the authors found much that was worthy of their consideration. Merely to catalogue the institutions, such as the Sorbonne, the École des Chartes, the École Libre des Sciences Politiques, the École Pratique des Hautes Études, and the libraries like the Bibliothèque Nationale, the archives such as the Archives des Affaires Étrangères and museums like the Musée de Cluny and the Musée Carnavalet—merely to catalogue these is to impress the reader with the French facilities for historical study and research. But greater far is the revelation of opportunity that comes at the mention of such French historical scholars as Lavissee, Aulard, Seignobos, Bémont, Diehl, Lot, Hauser, and Mathiez, and polit-

ical scientists of such note as Renault, Luchaire, Gide, Lapradelle, Jèze, and Berthélemy—a list, indeed, made up of only those names best known to the reviewer. These men and their great predecessors are among the foremost investigators and writers of history and political science in the world, and they have not been content with mere accumulations of historical detail, but with no sacrifice of thorough research, they have developed qualities of order, clearness, and literary finish which are unrivalled in the historical field.

The authors of the history section have closed their survey with such sound advice, that it is worthy of quotation here. It applies in my opinion to all foreign study in history.

On the whole it is the advanced student of history and not the beginner, who will derive most advantage from a sojourn in France, and especially Paris. The immature youth, who has not secured a good grasp of the essential facts of history, who has not received some substantial training in investigation, and has not some clear ideas concerning the nature of historical study and the reasons why he is pursuing it—a man of this sort is ill prepared to work wisely amid the multiplicity of special courses and the manifold distractions of the French capital. . . . His place is being taken by a growing number of mature students—professors on leave, travelling fellows, newly-made doctors, and others—who desire to continue work already begun here. During their residence abroad these men will no doubt increase their stock of historical information and learn valuable lessons in historical method. But their greatest profit will come from access to great collections of historical material, from the stimulus of contact with new teachers and new ideas, and from first-hand knowledge of the monuments of the European past, and the life of the European present. To such students France offers a warm welcome and a wide opportunity.

C. H. VAN TYNE.

Das Annexionistische Deutschland: eine Sammlung von Dokumenten, die seit dem 4. August 1914, in Deutschland öffentlich oder geheim verbreitet wurden. By S. GRUMBACH. (Lausanne: Payot und Compagnie. 1917. Pp. x, 471. 7 fr. 50.)¹

L'Allemagne Annexioniste: Recueil de Documents publiés ou répandus secrètement en Allemagne depuis le 4 Août 1914. Avec un Appendice, Manifestations anti-Annexionistes. (Paris: Payot et Cie. 1917. Pp. xv, 408. 7 fr. 50.)

THIS is the most interesting collection of documents yet published about the war. A compilation of German statements in favor of annexation (August, 1914, to early 1916), it may fairly be called a sequel to Andler's four volumes of Pan-German utterances and to Nippold's *Der Deutsche Chauvinismus*. More than either of these it serves to set forth the intentions of the Germans. It includes a far wider range of peoples

¹ An English edition of this book, in abbreviated form, has been prepared by J. Ellis Barker, under the title, *Germany's Annexationist Aims* (Dutton).